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EDGAR SHOWN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1859.

RETRENCHMENT.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the President's second annual message as relates to a reduction of the expenditures of the Government of the United States, which is in the following words, to wit: "I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the Departments cannot be still further reduced, and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation," be referred to the Committee on Finance, and that said committee be hereby instructed, after first conferring with and obtaining the aid and information from the President and heads of the Departments as indicated in the President's message, to report a bill reforming as far as possible all abuses, if any, in the application of the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the various Departments, and which will reduce the expenditures to an honest, rigid, economical administration of the Government.

Mr. J. earnestly advocated the adoption of this resolution, stating that the expenditures of the Government had increased 2,800 per cent. above the population; and if things would continue to go on at that rate, we would before long become bankrupt.

Mr. HUNTER had no objection to the adoption of the resolution, but he thought the Committee on Finance had not time to make such a radical change in the expenditures of the Government, as this sweeping reform looked to. It would be better to call on the various Executive Departments to point out where economy could be applied, or devolve the duty upon a select committee.

A long discussion ensued.

Mr. STUART moved to amend by inserting after the word "possible," the words "the expenditures and," which was agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER moved to amend by striking out the words "the Committee on Finance," and inserting, "a select committee to consist of seven members."

Without taking the question on this amendment, the Senate went into Executive session.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, in his Message just sent to the Legislature of that State, says:

"The State of New York has consistently maintained a conservative attitude with regard to those of her sister states which cherish systems of labor differing from her own. Disclaiming all right or wish to interfere with the domestic concerns of any community outside of her own limits, she insists on her right to maintain, wherever the issue shall be legitimately presented, the superiority of liberty over slavery, whether as a condition of personal enjoyment, of intellectual and moral development, or of social and general well-being."

This is very general—but it is brought to the point, by his adding—

"She wages no war upon the institutions nor the interests of her sister states. While frankly avowing that should the legal exclusion of slavery from the Federal Territories conduce to the diminution of its influence, and the limitation of its existence through our country and the world, that fact, so far from constituting an argument for her emancipation, would afford an additional reason for her emphatic adherence to the policy of restriction."

The English of which is, no more "Slave States," if New York can prevent it, according to this Governor.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday morning a negro man was deliberately shot down and killed, in a grog shop, by a white man, named Potee. Mr. Williamson, a druggist, committed suicide, by taking prussic acid. The Coroner's jury in the "starvation case," cannot agree. The Baltimore County Court have determined to give separate trials to Cropp and Corrie.

In addition to what is said to be now certain, that the Pension Bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, cannot pass the Senate—it may be added, that even those who favor the measure admit that the House bill should be materially amended—as in its present shape, it is imperfect, and requires too large a draft upon the Treasury.

We have received the first number of the Hampden Sidney Magazine, a monthly periodical, under the editorship of the literary societies, of Hampden Sidney College. It is a very creditable magazine.

We have also, received the January number of the American Farmer, published in Baltimore; an old and excellent periodical.

The Washington States ridicules the Agricultural Convention in Washington. First, since it has met, (and he remembered the members were all requested to meet by the Secretary of the Interior,) let us see what will be done. If good comes—let no one object to that.

The Richmond Dispatch says that the Messrs. Dowell have been offered the enormous sum of \$18,500 for their celebrated brood mare Nina and her three colts, and their filly Fannie Washington.

Miss Mary Brawley, of Hartford, Conn., won a gold bracelet at a ball in that city the other evening, for walking without cessation for fifty-one minutes. This is certainly something new in the girl's line.

Despatches from Mobile to Lord Napier announce the arrival of the British war steamer Basilisk, with one hundred and forty shipwrecked Americans. Our Government has no official information on the subject.

In addition to the gentlemen from Virginia named yesterday, Col. Tuley and Mr. S. S. Bradford attend the Agricultural Convention.

The Fredericksburg Herald, entered upon its seventieth year last Saturday. We wish it "many happy returns."

The third of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon papers, in the New York Ledger, is on the "House of Franklin."

Fresh Shad are now brought from Savannah to Baltimore.

We regret to hear of the death of Dr. Austin Brockebrough, of Tappahannock. He expired at his residence in that place on Friday last, having reached the advanced age of seventy-eight. He had represented, says the Fredericksburg Recorder, the county of Essex in the House of Delegates for several years—and had served his fellow citizens up to the time of his death as magistrate and as presiding justice with unswerving fidelity.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the Secretary of the Navy was on motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, requested to report as early as possible a statement of all the vessels and personnel constituting the United States navy. Numerous reports from committees, mostly by bill, were received and committed, when the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department.

The national association for the promotion of domestic industry, in which the iron interest takes the lead, will present a memorial to Congress in favor of specific duties on that and some other articles. The iron interest, combined with other manufacturing interests, will have much influence upon the action of Congress on this subject. The necessities of the treasury are likely also to form a strong argument in support of such a modification of the tariff as will relieve it.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Governor of Kansas has made a requisition for troops to aid in suppressing the disorders in that Territory; but it is quite time that some power should be exerted to that end. It appears that the Governor of Missouri has made a requisition upon Gov. Meloy for the person of Montgomery, a leader of a disorderly band, who is charged with murder in Missouri.

A number of silver bars, alleged to have been taken from the sacked cathedral of Morelia, have been found in the house lately occupied by Mr. Forsyth, United States Minister in Mexico; which increases popular feeling in that city against Americans.

The Blue Ridge Republican say that the enclosures of the Superintendent of the Harpers' Ferry National Armory, to which Alfred M. Barbour, esp., has just been appointed, amounts, all told to "not less than \$4,000 a year."

George Henderson, esp., has resigned the superintendency of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, in Alleghany county, Md.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 3.—The Legislature of Ohio met to-day. The message of Governor Chase is of unusual length. The Governor asserts that equal taxation, without discrimination in favor of capital invested in banking, is the only sound doctrine; but asks whether it is worth while to the State courts and Legislature of Ohio, to make further attempts to collect equal taxes of banks, now that the courts so strongly sustain the opposite doctrine. He asks whether it is prudent to bring on a conflict in this matter between the State and federal authorities. He recommends that the whole system of revenue and expenditure be so changed as to bring all collections and disbursements within semi-annual periods. He further advises the collection of taxes in gold and silver and notes of Ohio banks only.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4.—The Republican State convention assembled here this morning and is the largest convention ever held here, notwithstanding that many are detained by the storm. Hon. N. B. Bryant was chosen president, and delivered an eloquent address. Thus far 345 votes have been cast, all but five of which are for Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, who will receive the nomination.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The Picayune's correspondent, writing from the city of Mexico, under the date of the 24th inst., states that Guadalupe has been taken by the government troops. It fell on the 15th, after an attack of a single day, the liberals, with all their advantages of superior forces, good position and fortifications, having been defeated and forced to retire.

The condition of the country was daily growing worse. BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Captain Flanders, of the American ship Onward, has been notified by the British consul here that a gold medal is to be presented to him for his exertions in saving the crew of the British ship Lady Campbell.

The storm is unabated and is very furious. The snow is badly drifted, and no trains have arrived today, the roads being all blocked up. Accounts from both shores of the bay report no disasters yet.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The receipts of cotton at the ports continue to show a heavy increase—the total, as compared with the same time last year, now reaching 726,000 bales.

The exports to European ports are also on the increase, the increase to Great Britain alone, since Sept. 1st being 100,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Senator Douglas has been receiving the visits of his friends today. He is in good health and spirits. Mr. Douglas will remain over night and leave for Baltimore tomorrow in the 6 o'clock train, reaching Baltimore about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He has been invited by a committee of Baltimoreans to accept the courtesies of his friends. Rooms have been provided for him at the Gilmer House.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—A fire occurred in Camden, Arkansas, on Christmas day, which destroyed the warehouse of Hill & Co., containing 1,000 bales of cotton and other merchandise, valued at \$100,000, upon which there was no insurance.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The officers appointed by the trustees of the Dudley Observatory have taken possession of the building heretofore held against them by the late scientific council.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Ex-President Comofort, Gen. Condit and Louis Hymel-man, of Mexico, arrived here on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Illinois, with California mails and passengers will sail on Thursday instead of tomorrow.

MOBILE, Jan. 3.—Lieutenant-General Scott arrived here today.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The steamship America from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived last night.

Interesting Statistics.

During the past year 355 vessels were lost at sea, valued at \$8,897,665. In 1857, the number lost was 558, valued at \$17,367,100. The St. Louis Democrat publishes a list of accidents occurring on Western rivers during the year 1858, of which the following is a recapitulation:—Steamboats sunk, 47; destroyed, 19; do. exploded, 29; estimated number of lives lost by these disasters, 250; estimated aggregate value of property lost by the same, \$1,324,000. There were in the United States last year 186 fires at each of which were destroyed \$200,000. The aggregate loss was \$11,561,000, against \$15,792,000 in 1857. Number of lives lost 152. During the year, 18 revolutionary soldiers, and 36 persons over 100 years of age, died.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The filibuster leaders in Washington are reported to be very much chagrined at the untoward result of the voyage of the schooner Susan. They are not so much disheartened, however, at the wreck of their vessel and the return of their men, as at the fact that it has been the means of prematurely disclosing their plans—though they profess still to hope that other vessels have succeeded in reaching Omaha, the port of debarkation, with a sufficient number of men to carry out the original intention of crossing the country to Leon.

Government, it is stated (?) has received intelligence from Utah of an alarming character. It indicates the prevalence of great excitement in the Territory, and of settled hostility toward the Mormons and Gentiles.—Great outrages had been committed by Mormons, and a violent outbreak was apprehended before Spring. (?) It is probable that the Army will be ordered to occupy Salt Lake City.

A statue has been, after the lapse of many years, erected in Trafalgar square, London to the memory of Dr. Jenner, the celebrated discoverer of vaccination. The money for this purpose was obtained from various sources; but to America belongs the honor of contributing more largely towards the statue than any other country.

Subpoenas have been served upon several planters in Georgia suspected of having purchased portions of the recently landed cargo of the yacht Wanderer. These gentlemen are to appear at Savannah as witnesses on the trial of the crew of the slave ship. We hope that the affair will be rightly investigated.

The brig Ocean Eagle is advertised to sail from New York about the middle of January for the West Coast of Africa, and will be the first direct opportunity to send letters. Letters sent to the Colonization Office, No. 27 Bible House, or to the office of the Secretary of the P. E. M. Board, No. 19 Bible House, will be forwarded.

An unexpected order was received in New York on Monday from Washington, to put the St. Louis in commission at once for Aspinwall. Accordingly her ensign was sent up at 2 o'clock. Her marines went on board at noon.

The municipal authorities and citizens of Memphis are making extensive arrangements for the inauguration of a marble statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, in that city, on the 8th day of January. Hon. Andrew Ewing is to deliver the address on the occasion.

The steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Company are laid up for the winter, and will resume their regular trips on the 1st of March, when the Saxonia will leave New York, and the Borussia from Hamburg.

A meeting of all opposed to the election of John Letcher as Governor, was held at Spotylvania C. H., on Monday last, and delegates appointed to the Whig Convention on the 10th of February next.

Thirty thousand dollars have been expended in dredging the Appomattox River, and a depth of nine feet has been obtained. It will require \$300,000 to finish the work as originally proposed.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington says that Lord Napier has complained to the government, of the address to Americans in British Columbia, published by its special agent Mr. Nugent.

Another destructive fire occurred at Camden, Arkansas, on Christmas night. One thousand bales of cotton and other merchandise were destroyed, involving a loss of about \$100,000, on which there was no insurance.

A repetition of the renowned World's Fair of London is contemplated for the year 1861, with the further view, probably, of a continued decennial recurrence.

The Mayor of New York has completely satisfied himself of the superiority of the "Belgian pavement" over every other contrivance of the kind yet made known.

From a Vienna letter received by the last steamer, we learn that an important drain of specie was going on throughout the continent of Europe.

The vapor of anyone has been used, it is said, with good effect, by Dr. Snow, in one of the public hospitals of London, as a substitute for chloroform.

The new planet lately discovered at the Dudley Observatory has aptly been called by Mrs. Dudley, whom the discoverer gave the honor of naming it, Pandora.

The Amazon river falls but a foot in 50 miles; the Rhine, one foot in a quarter of a mile; the Loire, a foot in one and a half miles.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The friends of Senator Douglas are making extensive preparations to give him a grand reception upon his arrival in this city. Some of his adherents say that he will not risk a race for the presidency in 1860, but will throw his influence for Governor Wise in the Charleston Convention, with a view of coming in for the succession in 1864.

It was the intention of Mr. Stephens of Ga., to introduce the bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union today, but he did not do so on account of the simultaneousness in the House.

The meeting of an agricultural committee for pervivation of the Secretary of the Interior, and at the expense of the government, will probably give rise to the introduction of a resolution of inquiry as to the authority by which the public money is thus expended.

At Decatur, Illinois, on Friday morning, six business houses were destroyed, including \$25,000 worth of property.

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The Illinois Election.

SPRINGFIELD, (ILL.) January 4.—Both houses of the Legislature organized to-day. The Governor's message will be read tomorrow.

The House has fixed to-morrow at 2 P. M. for a joint session to elect a United States Senator.

The entire Democratic delegation met in caucus last night, and each member pledged himself individually to vote for Senator Douglas's re-election.

COAL OIL, Ethereal and Pine Oil, on hand, and for sale low.

J. WILLIAM BOWLING, Jan 4 No. 62, corner of Fairfax and Prince-sts.

Mr. Crittenden's Speech in the Senate.

On Tuesday, the Committee appointed for the purpose, made a report, in favor of vacating the Old Senate Chamber, and proceeding to take possession of the New Chamber.

MR. CRITTENDEN. I move you, Mr. President and Senators, that we proceed at once to the consideration of this report, and that I be allowed to deliver the address for which I rise. Before, however, submitting that motion to the vote of the Senate, I hope that I may be indulged in a few words of parting from this chamber. This is to be the last day of our session here; and this place, which has known us so long, is to know us no more forever, as a Senate. The parting seems to me, sir, to be somewhat of a solemn one, and full of eventful recollections. I wish, however, only to say a few words.

Many associations, pleasant and proud, bind us and our hearts to this place. We cannot but feel their influence, especially I, Mr. President, whose lot it has been to spend so many of my years here, and to have my name attached to it, as my most natural. Mr. President, we cannot quit this chamber without some feelings of sacred sadness. This chamber has been the scene of great events. Here questions of American constitution and laws have been debated; questions of peace and war have been debated and decided; questions of empire have occupied the attention of this assembly in times past; this was the grand theatre upon which these things have been enacted. They give a sort of consecrated character to this Hall.

A great number of actors have been here. The illustrious dead that have distinguished this body in times past, naturally rise to our view on such an occasion. I speak only of what I have seen, and but partially of that, when I say that here, within these walls, I have seen men whose fame is not surpassed, and whose power and ability and patriotism are not surpassed, by anything of Grecian or of Roman name. I have seen Clay and Webster, and Calhoun and Benton, and Leigh and Wright and Clayton, (last though not least,) mingling together in this body at one time, and uniting their counsel for the benefit of their country. They seem to our imagination and sensibilities, on such an occasion as this, to have left their impress on these very walls; and this majestic dome seems almost to echo with the voice of their eloquence. This hall seems to be a local habitation for their names. This hall is full of the pure odor of their justly-earned fame.

There are others besides those I have named, of whom I will not speak, because they have not yet closed their career—not yet ended their services to the country; and they are a host of others that I might mention—that deserve to be mentioned—but it would take too long. Their names are in no danger of being forgotten, nor their services unthought of or unhonored.

Sir, we leave behind us, in going from this hall, these associations, these proud imaginations so well calculated to prompt to a generous emulation of their services to their country; but we will carry along with us, to the new chamber to which we are to go, the spirit and the memory of all these things.

These things, like our household gods, will be carried with us; and we, the representatives of the States of this mighty Union, will be found always equal, I trust, to the exigencies of any time that may come upon our country. No matter under what sky we may sit, no matter what dome may cover us, the great patriotic spirit of the Senate of the United States will be there; and I have an abiding confidence that it will never fail in the performance of its duty, sit where we may, even though we sit in a desert.

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